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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
Sole Agents
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 37

No 17,364

號七十月九年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918

午戌年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH HAS COVERED THE SHIPS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,367
— Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
— Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000
— Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
— Five Funds \$3,837,047
— Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,590
— Sinking Fund Account \$28,230
\$23,970,367
— Reserve Fire Branch \$2,381,456
— Life and Annuity \$1,141,533
— Revenue Marine Department \$39,239
— Other Receipts \$78,944
\$5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

SATURDAYS ONLY

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 12.45 p.m.
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SUNDAYS

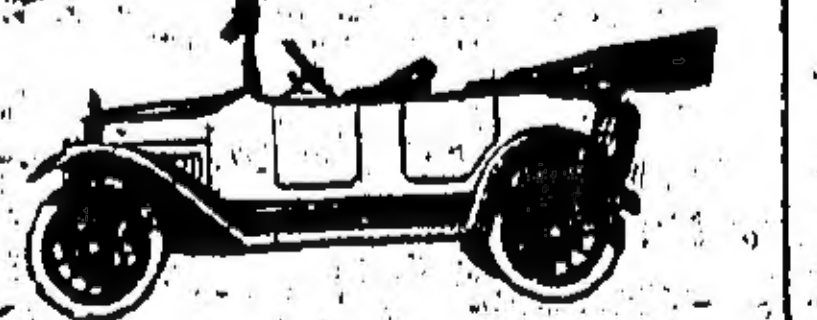
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and picnic tickets available for
the time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.

Phone 2500.
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the late SIEN TING,
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TERMS VERY MODERATE
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

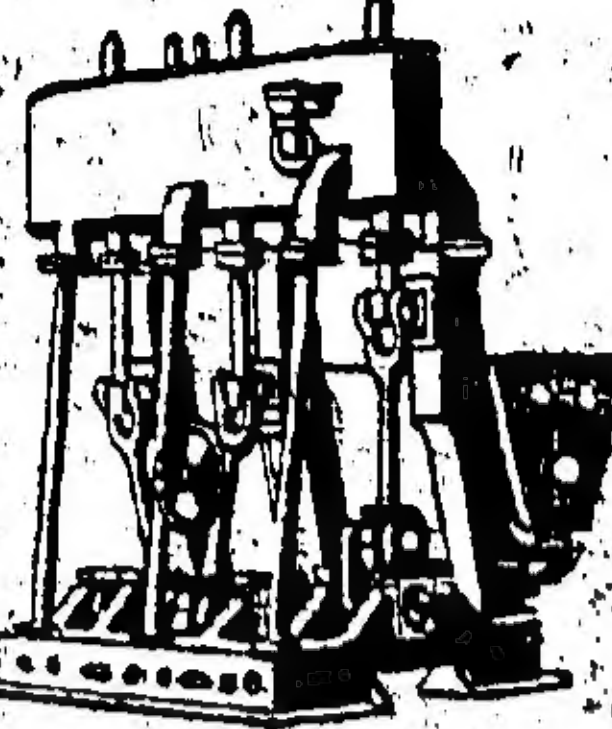
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—

—OF HONGKONG LTD.—

—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—

TAIKOO DOCK

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAY	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1913.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Unnaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1230.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3385.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH"

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

THE ENEMY PEACE OFFENSIVE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE VOTE.

ADVANTAGES OF A DISCUSSION

ENUMERATED.

MOUNTAINS OF OLD HUN-

UNDERSTANDINGS MIGHT

BE REMOVED.

WAR ACTIVITIES WOULD NOT

BE INTERRUPTED.

The following is a continuation of

the Austrian Peace Note, the first

part of which appears amongst the

Earlier Telegrams:—

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.

With this consciousness and un-

swervingly endeavouring to labour

in the interest of peace, the Austro-

Hungarian Government now again

comes forward with this suggestion

with the object of bringing about a

direct discussion between the enemy

Powers. The earnest will to peace

of the broad classes of the population

in all the States, who are jointly

suffering through the war, and the

indisputable rapprochement in in-

dividual controversial questions as

well as a general and more concilia-

tory atmosphere, seem to us to give

a certain guarantee that a fresh

peace step might at present offer a

possibility of success. The peace

offer which the Quadruplex address-

ed to their opponents on December

12th, 1916, and whose conciliatory

and basic ideas they have never

given up, signifies, despite its rejec-

tion, that an important stage in the

history of this war and the question

of peace has from that moment stood

in the centre of the European and,

indeed, world discussion, and has

occupied and dominated it in an ever

increasing measure. Almost all the

belligerents have in turn again and

again expressed themselves on the

question of peace and its pre-requi-

sites and conditions. The line of

development of these discussions,

however, has not been uniform and

steady. The basic standpoint, has

changed under the influence of the

military and political position, and

so far it has not led to a tangible and

practically utilisable general result.

It is true that the distance between

the conceptions of the two sides has,

on the whole, somewhat decreased

and that, despite the continuance of

the decided and hitherto unbridged

differences, a partial turning from

many of the most extreme and con-

crete war-aims is visible, and a cer-

tain agreement relative to the general

basic principles of a world peace

manifests itself.

In both camps there is undoubtedly

observable, in the broad classes

of the population, a growth of the

will to peace and understanding.

Moreover, a comparison with the

reception of the peace proposal of

the Quadruplex by their opponents

with the later utterances of respon-

sible statesmen of the latter as well

as non-responsible, but nowise pol-

itically uninfluential, personalities

confirms this impression. For exam-

ple, whilst the Allies, in reply to

President Wilson, made demands

amounting to the dismemberment of

Austria-Hungary, the diminution and

profound internal transformation of

Germany and the destruction of Tur-

key's European ownership, these

demands, whose realisation was

based on the supposition of an over-

whelming victory, were later modi-

fied in many official Entente declara-

tions of partly dropped.

This, Mr. Balfour, in the House

of Commons, a year ago, expressly re-

cognised that Austria-Hungary must

itself solve its internal problem, and
nobody could set up a constitution
in Germany from outside. Mr.
Lloyd George, at the beginning of
1918, declared that it was not the
Allied war-aim to partition Austria-
Hungary or to let the Ottoman Empire
of its Turkish provinces and to re-
form Germany internally. It may
also be considered symptomatic that
in December, 1917, Mr. Balfour
categorically repudiated the assump-
tion that British policy had ever
been the creation of an independent
State out of the territories on the
left bank of the Rhine.

After affirming that the Central
Powers are only waging a war of
defence for the integrity and security
of their territories, the Note pro-
ceeds to say that in a far more out-
spoken manner than in the course
of concrete war-aims has a rapproche-
ment of conceptions proceeded re-
garding the guiding lines on which
peace shall be concluded. President
Wilson in his speeches of February
12th and July 4th this year formu-
lated principles which his Allies have
not contradicted, and whose far-going
application is likely to meet with no
objection from the Quadruplex, pre-
supposing that this application is
general and reconcilable with the
interests of the States concerned.

An agreement on general prin-
ciples does not suffice. It is a mat-
ter of reaching an accord on their
interpretation and the application to
individual concrete war and peace
questions. An unprejudiced ob-
server cannot doubt that in all the
belligerent States the desire for a
peace by understanding has enorm-
ously strengthened and that the
conviction is spreading that a con-
tinuance of the bloody struggle must
transform Europe into ruins, with-
out any guarantee of bringing a de-
cision by arms.

The Note affirms that there is no
serious prospect of reaching an un-
derstanding by continuing to discuss
peace in the way hitherto followed.
Therefore, another method should
be chosen which will enable a direct
and verbal discussion solely between
representatives of the Governments.
The subjects of such a discussion
would include the opposing concep-
tions of the individual belligerent
States and their mutual enlighten-
ment, as well as the general prin-
ciples that shall serve as a basis for
peace regarding which, in the first
place, an agreement can be sought
with a prospect of success. As soon
as an agreement is reached on the
fundamental principles an attempt
must be made to concretely apply
them to individual peace questions
and thereby bring about their solu-
tion.

The Note explains that war activi-
ties would not be interrupted and the
discussion would only go as far as
the participants consider. They are
offered a prospect of success, and
no disadvantages could arise from it
for the States represented. What
at first does not succeed can be
repeated. Mountains of old mis-
understandings might be removed
and many new things perceived.

All the belligerents owe it to
humanity jointly to examine whe-
ther, after the costly and undecided
struggle, whose entire course points
to an understanding, it is possible to
end the terrible struggle. The Aus-
tro-Hungarian Government, there-
fore, proposes that all belligerent
governments send delegates to a
confidential and non-binding discus-
sion on the basic principles for the
conclusion of peace in a neutral
country at an early date.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3.) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1918. 743

THE HONGKONG ROPE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.-) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 19th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, on or before the 15th August, 1918. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918 to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 653

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Office of the said Company, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., (the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 13th day of Sept., 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablets on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL KITCHEN TRAPS, Pans, Entrances, Electric Lights, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24, Des Voeux Road Central

Telephone No. 5987.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

GET ACQUAINTED

with the World Famous

MAMA "I Talk" DOLL

the Dollie with the Human Cry.

Mama Dolls are equipped with Steel Heads and Steel Legs and are positively unbreakable, yet no heavier or more costly than ordinary dolls.

The face of the Mama Dolls are coloured with non-poisonous paint, making them safe for the smallest child to play with.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S
SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, 1918, at 3.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

J. M. GORDON,
Act. Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1918. 742

THE UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 9th, 1918. Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai, must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 9th, 1918.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1918. 753

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL,
CANTON.

EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (N.Y.) September 18th. Entrance examinations September 18th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years. Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum.

Principal: MISS BENDELACK,
M.A., D.E.

[640]



OUR SPLENDID SAILORS

Think of the *Brave* and the *Swift*, think of Zeebrugge and Ostend, think of the unceasing vigilance of the Dover Patrol, and don't forget that many thousands of our gallant sailors are going under in the struggle with the enemy. Our wounded sailors share equally with our wounded soldiers in the benefits of your contribution to the War Bond Drawing.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE ONLY OPTICAL HOUSE

in Far East

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma

at

Panama-Pacific

International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION!

All sorts of

Frames Lenses and Protection glasses.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

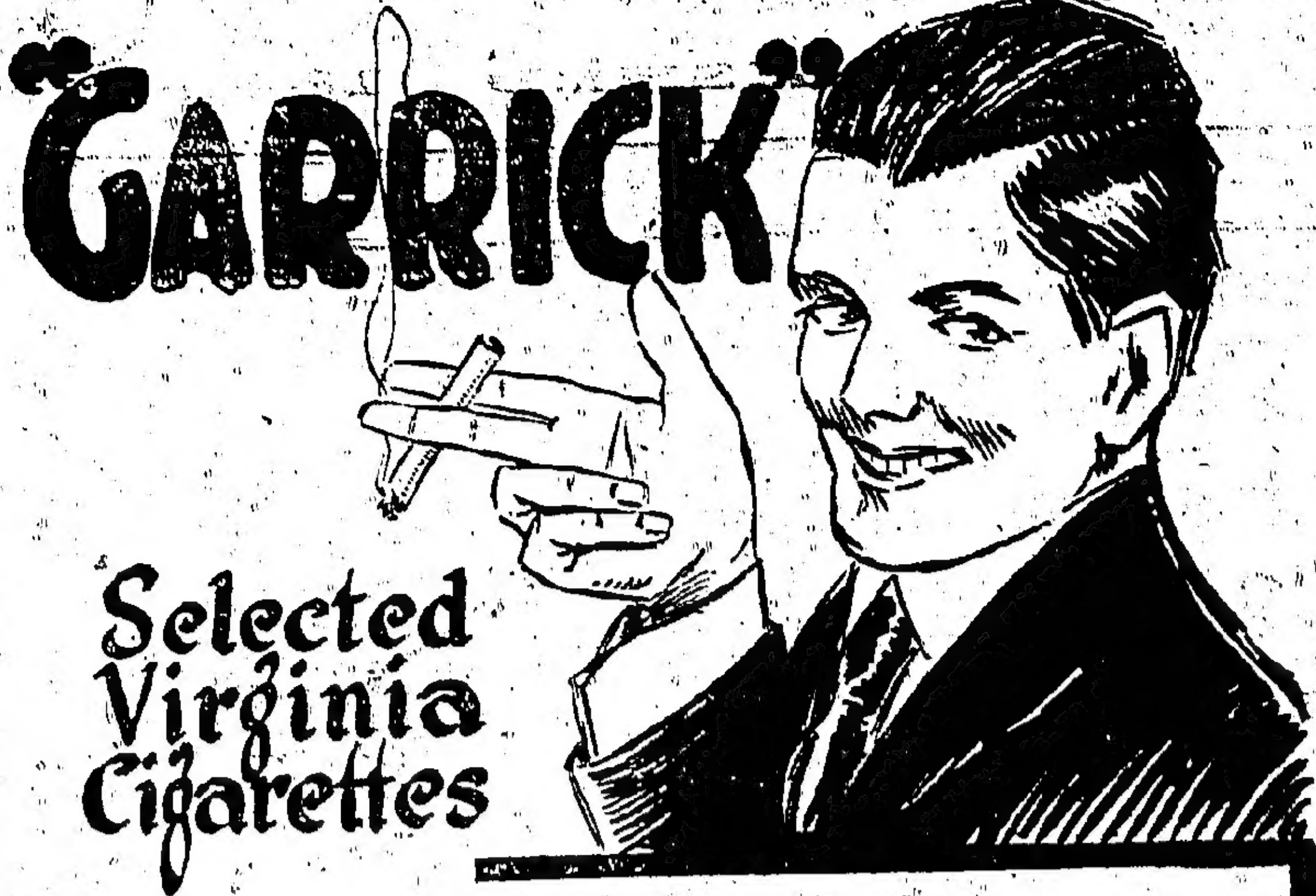
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh, No. 2 for Bile & Gall Disorders, No. 3 for Glands & Kidney Disorders.

SOLE IMPORTERS: GRACA & CO., 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

HONGKONG.



Selected
Virginia
Cigarettes



A High-Grade Cigarette,
scientifically blended,
meeting all requirements
of the most critical
smoker.

THE ART OF PROPAGANDA.

HOW IT IS CARRIED ON AMONG
PRISONERS.

THE CASE OF TOMKINSON.

For the fourth time Tomkinson was brought in for examination. "He was tired of repeating his name," he said, "his regiment, and his occupation—before the war, to his cross-examiners, and he resolutely refused to give any further details than these. No German had the right to demand more of a British prisoner; indeed Tomkinson was even doubtful if his civilian occupation was any business of Germany's. However, if they wanted it, there could be no harm in giving it."

"Designer of stained glass windows," he said coolly for the fourth time.

"To his immense surprise this German officer (unlike the others) jumped excitedly to his feet."

"Not the Tomkinson?" he cried.

"Well," said Tomkinson modestly, "I have had a little unmerited success perhaps, and—"

"My dear fellow, everybody has heard of Tomkinson. In Germany, at any rate. Why, your book on stained glass?"

"My book?" said Tomkinson in surprise. "Oh, you mean my pamphlet on—"

"Exactly," said the German hastily.

"It made a tremendous impression over here. Now tell me—"

"he broke off and added winningly, "you know, it is really extraordinary lucky meeting you, like this; I am an amateur myself on the subject. To have the chance of a talk with the great Tomkinson! Now tell me, I have long wanted to ask you, how do you—"

"The FOLLING COMPLETED."

Only too willing, Tomkinson let himself go upon his favourite subject. For half an hour they talked about stained glass.

"A remarkably pleasant and well-informed gentleman," thought Tomkinson.

"You must see some of our windows in Mannheim," went on the other.

"Where your English bombs dropped," he added with a friendly smile.

"Not to the damage of any works of art, I hope," said Tomkinson, rather awkwardly. The German was such a very pleasant gentleman.

"Oh, no, no! Indeed," he went on carelessly, "the damage was absurdly slight. Now if I were your Air Minister, I'd—"

"he broke off suddenly, and then—"

ended with great frankness, "after all, you are our prisoner, so that nothing which I say to you can go any further."

"I can't pledge my word on any such matter," said Tomkinson firmly.

"Oh, quite so." He gave him a friendly smile. "If you escape—but—"

"then, I don't think you will. Well, then, if I were your Air Minister, I should never bomb a big town like Mannheim. You don't get the effect. What you ought to do is to concentrate—with two or three hundred aeroplanes—on one small village, and go on until you had wiped it out. The moral effect of that all over Germany would be tremendous."

However, he smiled again, "luckily for us you're not likely to think of that in England, so long as we keep you safe, of course. Now what was it I was saying about windows? Oh, yes, in Mannheim, and that reminds me of another curious mistake you airmen always make. They are always dropping bombs on railways."

"So silly, because of course, all our transport is by river nowadays. If they flew very low and dropped bombs in the Rhine itself—" he broke off hurriedly, collected his thoughts and said, "Mannheim, yes. As I was saying, we have some stained-glass windows there."

"Germans' house."

"Really!" said Tomkinson at the end of it, "really! I should much like to see them."

"Well, I daresay I could get permission for you—so well-known a man as yourself. And you must dine with me one day. I see you smile." he went on kindly, though Tomkinson hadn't: "you think that we haven't any food in Germany."

"Oh, no, no," said Tomkinson hastily. "On the contrary I had an excellent piece of bread only yesterday—or was it the day before?—No, yesterday."

"Dear dear, this will never do, Mr. Tomkinson. They must look after you better than that. I will see to it. Although, to tell the truth, we are a little short of food."

Tomkinson didn't know what to say. Politeness demanded an expression of regret, and patriotism an expression of profound joy. So he remained silent. Luckily the other went on, more to himself than to the Englishman.

"Yes, our food experts tell us that it will be almost impossible for Germany to hold out after 1925. April and May, 1925, will be the difficult months. It will be a disappointment to our men in the trenches if we have to abandon the war suddenly then, from lack of food. They are in tremendous spirits just now, and—"

"He pulled himself together with a jerk. "Dear me, how I wander on. You were saying, Mr. Tomkinson, about this new method of yours."

It was a much flattered and a distinctly happier Tomkinson when the pleasant German officer had finished with him. A Tomkinson, also, who had learned a good deal about the internal conditions of Germany, thanks to the very indirect German officer. If only he could escape and let them know at home!

Three months later, a three months full of similar indiscretions, but better food, he was, to his great surprise, repatriated. Tomkinson (who you will remember, gave no pledge) has been busy lately telling his friends the real truth about Germany. Yesterday he told a "High Authority." "The High Authority" took it all down—and then smiled slyly to himself. He did not offer Tomkinson a post in the Intelligence Department, he just talked to him in a fatherly manner instead. When asked now about the inner life of Germany, Tomkinson says that his lips are sealed.

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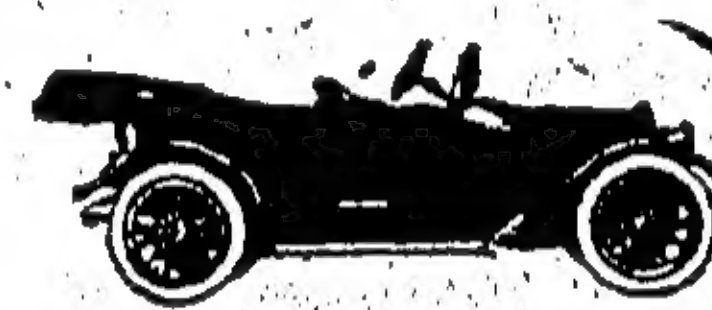
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	150	15	15	15
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	270	150	15	15	15
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	270	150	15	15	15
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Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	270	150	15	15	15
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CHAMPAGNE, Golden State and Grand Sec; CLARET, French Bottling; CRAYES, LAUREN, BURGUNDY, SHERRY, PORT, COGNAC, Martell, Martini and Club; LIQUEURS, Peppermint, Chartreuse, Benedictine, Triple Sec, etc.; Californian and Japanese BEER, Guinness' STOUT, SYRUPS, Pineapple, Orange, Citron, Raspberry, etc.; a number of ORIGINAL CANS OF OLD BOLS GIN.

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(They didn't believe me
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2, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

THE STRAITS IN 1917. COLONY BENEFITED FROM THE WAR.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL
SECRETARY.

Among the papers laid before the Legislative Council recently was the Colonial Secretary's report on the Straits Settlements for the year 1917. In the course of his general observations the Hon. Mr. E. S. James, C.M.G., writes:

Under the heading of trade it will be noticed that the trade of the Colony is described as on the whole satisfactory. Comparing it with previous years and with 1914, the year in which the war broke out, the aggregate gross trade for the year under review was 21,483 millions, against 21,277 millions in 1916 and 20,416 in 1915—an increase of 27.5 millions over 1916 and 66.6 millions over 1914. In fact of these figures it is somewhat difficult to understand that this Colony, as an integral portion of the British Empire, has been engaged in the biggest war mankind has ever known or ever will know. In fact it may be at once stated that the Colony far from feeling the effects of a war that is devastating Europe—has actually benefited from the war.

Prosperity amongst those engaged in production and in ordinary trade is pronounced but has brought in its trail the consequences of such prosperity—high prices being paid without difficulty for labour and an ever increasing rise in the price of all commodities. To a country like Malaya, which is dependent more and more for its supplies of food for its population on outside sources and, from overseas, it is exceedingly questionable whether the prosperity, as evidenced by the figures I have quoted, is a real one.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

Having referred to the rubber industry in terms already reported in our columns, the Colonial Secretary continues:—In view of the large increase in the requisitioning of British ships by the Admiralty authorities for Imperial purposes in the early part of the year, and the fact that the Colony is almost completely dependent on sea-borne supplies for all the main articles of food, it was considered desirable to appoint a committee to enquire and report as to the manage of shipping which was absolutely necessary for the vital requirements of the Colony. This committee rendered a valuable report and the Shipping Committee which is now in existence has practically guided its action by the information contained therein. The Food Control Regulations, 1917, were brought into force on May 31 and a Committee of Food Control was appointed with sub-committees in Penang, Malacca and Labuan. In Singapore itself three sub-committees were again formed to deal respectively with staple European foods, staple native foods, and shipping; the work of the shipping committee was handicapped to a certain extent in the unfortunate loss of the British steamer "Hong Wan" through bad weather in the Straits of Malacca and again in the sinking of the "Luertes" through collision with another steamer in December, 1917.

As regards increasing the local production of food in the Colony, little could be done, but steps have been taken to improve the local supply of vegetables and food by insuring "Cultivation Classes" in all leases of newly alienated lands. A committee was appointed to enquire into the best method of increasing the production of rice and other foodstuffs. This work is still continuing. There is no question that the high profit accruing from the cultivation of rubber is the chief obstacle. The main work of the committee, however, has lain in ascertaining the requirements of the Colony and in concert with the shipping sub-committee and the requisitioning authorities, arranging that ships were available to bring absolutely vital supplies to Malaya. The import of sufficient quantities of the following have been ensured:—Rice from Bangkok, Siam and Saigon; wheat flour

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs, cures any cough and is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

and oil, stamps from Australia, wheat flour from India, and Chinese food stuffs from the neighbourhood of Swatow. Steps have also been taken to determine that the necessary amount of fresh meat is available. Little has been done in regulating prices for the reasons already given in the last report of these remarks. It was found possible, however, to deal with the price charged for tinned milk.

DUTY OF RUBBERERS.

An urgent call for men for service at home again existed in 1917 and was answered by many who volunteered; the Government provided 150 free passages to those proceeding to the United Kingdom on war service. Tributes were also appointed before which any man who desired to do so could appear. If his services were considered necessary for the welfare of the Colony in its relation to the trade of the Empire he was given a certificate to that effect. If not he was told by the Tribunal according to their judgment that his services were not indispensable in the Colony, i.e., that his place was in the fighting line. The work of the Tribunal resulted in the release of a few men from their employment who proceeded home. At the time of writing, the war news is, if anything, graver than ever since the outbreak of the war and the Empire requires more and more men; that a considerable number can yet be found in the Colony without the absolute shutting down of important, to say nothing of essential, businesses, the writer has no doubt. The Colony, in spite of the war is very prosperous and no other portion of the British Empire has, I feel sure, felt so little its privations. It must be the duty of every British subject to do his utmost to render what services he can to the Empire thus showing his realization of the benefits that he and his have received under the British Flag. There are numbers who cannot fight for their country but every one of us, and in setting example to others in self-forgetfulness by saving and thrift. Those of us who cannot fight can help in this. By husbanding our wealth and our resources we shall have the more to give and in doing so take our humble share in preserving the Empire, indeed the whole world, from a brutal tyranny which knows no law but that of force.

WINE FOR MUNITIONS.

DANISH SHIP SEIZED WITH 20,000
CARGO FOR GERMANY.

In asking for the condemnation of a Danish ship, the "N. A. Christensen," which was seized on January 17, the Attorney-General, in the Prize Court recently, said the vessel carried a cargo of wine which was obviously going to Germany. The wine had since been sold for £20,842.

At the time there was a pressing need for alcohol in Germany owing to the failure of the potato crop. The alcohol was required in the making of munitions, and by securing wine for the purposes of alcohol, the Germans would not only have been acquiring essentials for war purposes, but would be saving the food situation by avoiding the necessity of using grain and potatoes for providing alcohol.

THE BOLSHEVYK CHARACTER.

A LETTER FROM ODESSA.

In a letter which has reached an exchange from Odessa an English correspondent, after describing the street fighting that was going on between the Bolsheviks and Ukrainians at that time (February), says:—

"The most miserable part of the story is that it is all for nothing. The Bolsheviks persist in labelling the Ukrainians as 'counter-revolutionaries,' but there is no trace in the Ukraine press of anything approaching Monarchist feeling. They are supposed to be in league with Kaledin, whose Cossacks were in Korniloff's enterprise. But I cannot find a trace anywhere of anything but democratic and not much of anything but Socialist opinions. The Bolsheviks appear to me, both in their press and in their persons, to be honest—in that bitter, ungenerous fashion in which English Socialists are sometimes honest—and absolutely incapable of moderation or compromise. There are some murderous ruffians in their ranks, but it is their uncompromising belief in their own rightness and in the insincerity of those who differ from them in details which makes them as a whole so persistently destructive. And here there is the frightful complication of a huge demobilized army, unwillingly conscripted and caring nothing for the European cause, torn up from its domestic roots, without responsibility or discipline. Using English ammunition, too! Altogether a devil of a mess."

ASSASSINS OF DESPOTS.

Few British poets have written in praise of the assassins of despots, but those who have, as in the case of Walter Savage Landor, as Swinburne, write wholeheartedly. Landor, in the more convincing, "Tyrricide" he justifies as the virtue of all to Justice?—A better faith was theirs than culprits' preach.

Who struck the tyrant down,
Who taught the brave low patriot hands
can reach
And crush the proudest crown,
Swinburne does not argue; he foams.
When one tries to recall the names of those who have struck at the great ones of the earth, it would seem as if women filled the ranks. Judith, Jeal, Charlotte Corday, and Sophie Perovskaya. Most of the male fraternity appear to have been unsuitable victims and to have earned infamy instead of honour. (Quoted from the poet—*The Chronicle*.)

RUBBER IN THE STRAITS.

COST OF PRODUCTION AND THE
MARKET PRICE.

In his report on the Straits Settlements for the year 1917, the Colonial Secretary says:—

The agriculture of the Straits Settlements continues to expand, but the conditions are very artificial in consequence of high freights and unusual demands.

Labour has been in deficit and higher wages, resulted from this and from the increased cost of all imports. Further, as it has been necessary that the management of the British-owned estates should spare a part of their supervising staffs for the war, it has been difficult to attain estimates in some cases.

In my view the country has been over-exploited in favour of the production of rubber with the result that the indigenous population having been withdrawn from the cultivation of its own foodstuffs, such as paddy, from the rearing of its cattle and pigs, has become, together with the immigrant population, practically dependent from outside for its actual support. To contend with such a state of affairs the year 1917 has been marked by an incessant watchfulness to ensure that the amount of food necessary for the needs of the population should be safeguarded. This has been a matter of anxiety and difficulty owing to the constantly increasing diminution of shipping and, as an inevitable result, has led to an increasing rise all round in the prices of foodstuffs brought in from overseas. Constant have been the demands in the Press and from the employers of labour that Governments should step in and regulate the prices of foodstuffs. If the people so anxious on this score would take into consideration what has been stated above and realize that the prices now demanded for foodstuffs are the natural outcome of a system that has led this country to be dependent upon outside rather than grow its own food, they would understand that the prices must be dictated by those who supply from outside; to such prices must be added the greatly increased charges in freight over which the Colony has had no control; this again being to a certain extent due to the increased prices of coal and other stores; and realise the arbitrary fixing of prices would probably lead to disastress if not a cessation of supplies.

The premier crop, rubber, has paid very well, and the market has been without the large speculative element which was present in 1916. Local selling has greatly increased, and with profit to the Colony, because freight to Europe for re-export to America can thereby be avoided, and for the reason that the manipulation of the market becomes harder for dealers when selling can be done in many places.

But the profits from rubber production have decreased, because while prices fell throughout the year expenses rose, both in increased wages and from the high cost of tools, machinery and chemicals. However, many estates are achieving production at what may be regarded as the minimum current rate; and the market price has been about twice this or higher.

Owing to the good returns rubber has been cultivated on a more scientific basis. Thinning has been very extensively done, and tapping placed on to a more conservative basis; but there are an enormous number of small holdings, the owners of which cannot or will not wait for their profits, and some anxiety is caused by these plots of weakened trees.

Fortunately rubber in the Settlements is very free from disease; one small outbreak occurred in Malacca, and the advice of the Department of Agriculture of the F.M.S. was sought. It is noticeable that more attention is being given to the advantages of manuring.

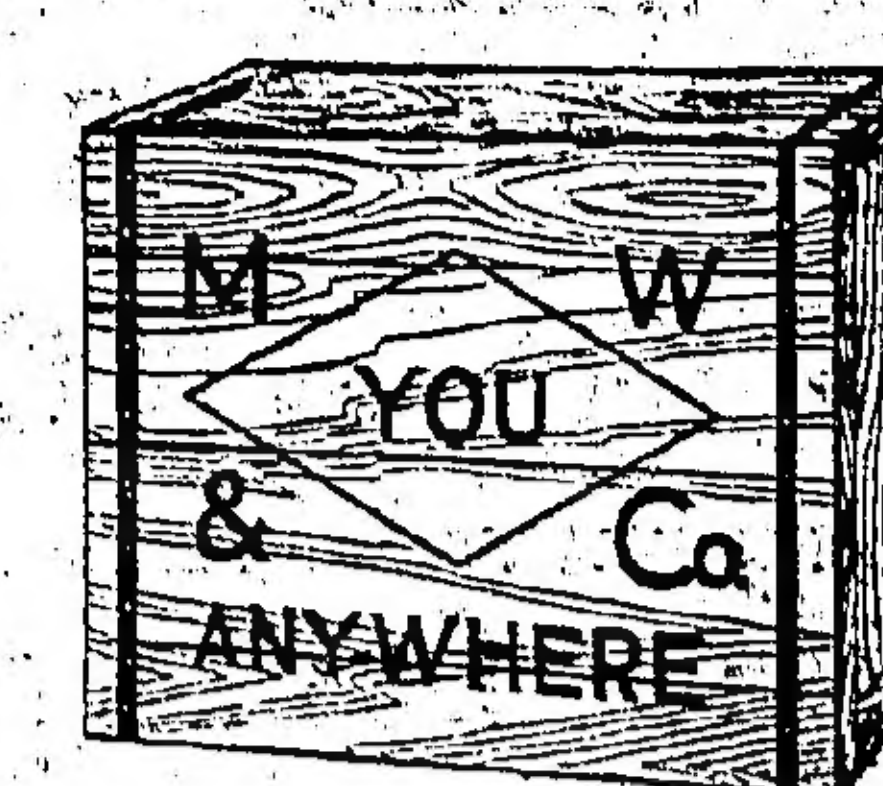
BORNEO TIMBER.

In the annual report on the state of British North Borneo for 1917 it is stated that timber as well as all jungle produce such as damar, rotan, gutta, and camphor was hit by shortages of shipping space, which in the case of the jungle products meant poor markets in Singapore. The timber trade especially was conducted under difficult circumstances, for not only was two-thirds of the available tonnage to Hongkong withdrawn early in the year, but the European market for sawn timber, a business which had begun to develop satisfactorily, was entirely cut off. The smaller timber traders have more reduced their operations proportionately, but the larger concerns, and the China Borneo especially with a large established plant and labour force, which it is important to keep together, are passing through a difficult time. Glens of sunshine in the dark sky were afforded by high prices realised for timber in Hongkong, by the high value of the Hongkong dollar, and by a few unlooked for opportunities to ship sawn timber to Australia.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. Concerning them, Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Jacques, Quebec, writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." Or medicine doctors, or by mail at 50 cents a tin, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 88, Esplanade Road, Shanghai.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY HONGKONG,
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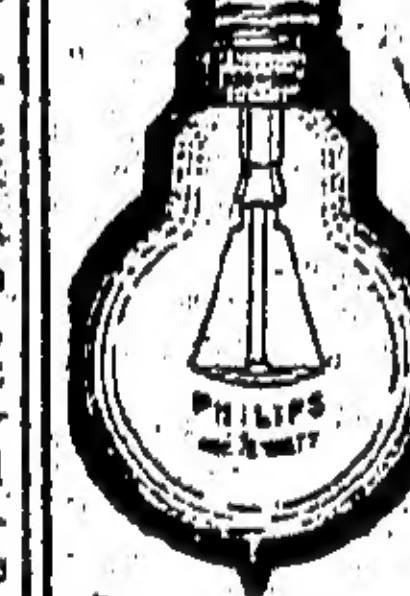
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HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING Co.,
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Sole Agents for South China.

Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature (Lea & Perrins) on every bottle.

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Silversmiths and can accommodate any order of 200 to 1000.
Town Office, 45, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 490.
Shanghai Office, 45, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, Shanghai. Telephone No. 490.
Estimates furnished on application. HONG KONG WAT, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.
THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ATTENTION OF MEMBERS
is drawn to an Urgent Notice with
reference to "OUR DAY" GYMKHANA,
posted at the Hongkong Club, Race
course, and Stables.
Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 755

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS"
will commence on MONDAY, 23rd
September, 1918, if sufficient support be
forthcoming.
Application for enrolment and
enquiries regarding hours of School
Fees, etc., should be made to the under-
signed as early as possible.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 756

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 2nd October, 1918, at 11 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
DRESS MATERIAL, &c.,
As follows—
Blue and White Serge, Alpaca (various
Colours), Flannel and Flannelette, an
assortment of Coloured Prints, White
Blouses, Counters, Handkerchiefs,
&c., Toilet Soap, Perfumery,
&c., &c., &c.
And
Sundry Lots of LINEN GOODS.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 757

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,

"KITANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hongkong
& Kowloon Wharves & Godowns Company's
Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment
will be sorted out mark by mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by the 24th Sept.,
1918, will be subject to rent.
Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee
& the Co.'s representative at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and
FRIDAY. All claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot
be recognized. No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Godowns.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 758

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS

Via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU

AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ANNO MARU"

The above-named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed to send their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature and to take immediate
delivery from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered on 19th
Sept., 1918, at 5 p.m., will be landed at
Chongking risk and expense, and delivery
must then be taken from the Company's
Godowns.
Storage charges will be assessed on all
Cargo remaining undelivered on 23rd
Sept., 1918, at 5 p.m.
Fire Insurance whatever will be
offered.
No claims will be recognized after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All claims and damaged Cargo will be
examined on 24th Sept., 1918,
at 10 a.m.
No claims will be recognized if filed
after the 30th Sept., 1918.
T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 759

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1918.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY has taken action

with a view to securing "a con-

fidential and non-binding discussion"

by the belligerents in order to

discover whether such conditions exist

as make Peace negotiations appear

promising. To anybody but an

Austrian or German it is perfectly

obvious that such conditions do not

yet exist. We have just had

Germany's "modified views" of

peace conditions, from the lips of

the Vice-Chancellor, and while it

must be admitted that they are

expressed in language which makes

the exact meaning of many of them

obscure, they yet contain certain

clearly and definitely expressed con-

ditions which the Allies cannot for

a moment consider. The speech of

the German Vice-Chancellor and the

invitation sent out to the

belligerents by Austria-Hungary are

doubtless concerted movements in

the enemy's peace offensive, though

the German Press affects to regard

the Peace Note as a sign of

growing recalcitrance on the part

of Austria. Let us not forget in

this connection the warning that

BERNHARDI has given to the world:

"If victory is only half won, our

opponents would have to expect

continuous renewals of the contest."

That is just what the Allies are

determined to prevent. We want

to "Next War." What President

Wilson said about an earlier enemy

peace offensive can be repeated

now.

If they can secure peace now with

the immense advantages still in their

hands up to this point apparently

gained, they will have justified them-

selves before the German people, they

will have gained by force what they

promised to gain by it—an immense

expansion of German power, an immense

enlargement of German industrial and

commercial opportunities. Their pres-

ence will be secure, and with their

prestige their political power. We and

all the rest of the world must remain

armed, as they will remain, and must

make ready for the next step in their

aggression. If they fail, their people

will throw them aside. A Government

accountable to the people themselves

will be set up in Germany as it has been

in England in all the great countries

of modern time except Germany. The

world may write for peace, and Germany

may be of the union.

The succession of heavy defeats

which Germany is now suffering in

the field of battle is fast putting Ger-

many into the frame of mind to con-

form to the Allied views of a Peace

Settlement. Germany has lost much

of the territory she gained in France,

and she sees herself in danger of very

soon losing it all; so she has begun

to advertise her magnanimity! The

military nation that prepared for war

over a long span of years; that when

"The Day" at last came, treated her

solemn pledges as "scraps of paper,"

proclaimed that "necessity knows no

law," and threw her armies into Bel-

gium, Luxembourg, and France—is

now declaring herself, through the

Chancellor, to be "opposed to con-

quests." Certainly a great change

has come over our enemies in the

past month, and the Austrian Note

is a clever piece of miscreancy to

save the Central Powers from the full

consequences of their crime in plung-

ing the world into the greatest war in

the history of the world. The

Entente Powers will, we may be

sure, examine this request with every

desire to bring this terrible war to

an end, but they will be governed by

the dominant consideration that

the war shall end only in what

Mr. GLADSTONE once called "the

enforcement of Public Right," not

only in Europe, but throughout the

world. And judged by that all-

important consideration we are bound

to say that all the evidence coming

out of Germany goes to show that

such discussions as Austria—and Lord

LANSDOWNE—have suggested are as

yet premature.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Manila Observatory this

afternoon gives warning of a typhoon

S.E. of Guam, direction unknown.

A recent traveller from Malaya to

England, via America, found that the

cost of the single journey was £146.

Members of St. Andrew's Society

are reminded of the annual meeting

which takes place at the City Hall at

5.30 p.m. to-morrow.

The telegrams from Peking show

that the movement in favour of a recon-

ciliation between North and South is

gathering strength daily.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice

Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs

to acknowledge with thanks the follow-

ing donation to the funds of the

Hospitals:

Chinese Wesleyan Church, \$35.00

The annual meeting of the Church

of England Men's Society is to be held

on Tuesday evening next, the 24th inst.,

at 9 p.m. in St. Paul's College. Friends

interested are invited to obtain informa-

tion as to the Society from the Hon.

Secretary, care of St. Paul's College.

In connection with the rubber

situation the "Government Gazette,"

of the Straits Settlements notifies that

all employers of agricultural labour

intending to discharge coolies are

requested to inform the Labour Depart-

ment, and those needing labour are

requested to apply, with details, to the

same Department.

Two lots of Crown land at Lai Chi

Kok, together 618,000 square ft. in

measurement, were purchased at public

auction yesterday for the Standard Oil

Company at the upset price, \$30,800.

Another lot of Crown land, situated at

Tow-kwa-wan, Kowloon, 61,910 square

ft. in extent, was purchased by Mr. Ho

Kwong for \$10,600. The upset price

was \$9,285.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN

HONGKONG.

The Return of the number of cases

of communicable diseases notified as

occurring in the Colony of Hongkong

during the week ended the 14th

inst. shows—

Diphtheria, 1

Enteric Fever, 3

Furunculosis, 1

Cerebro Spinal Fever, 1

Two further fatal cases of enteric

fever were reported during the 48

hours ended yesterday.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic

receipts for the week ending 14th Sept.

is as follows—

Receipts Aggregate

for week 37 weeks.

This year 15,533 508,954

Last year 1,481 490,575

Increase 1,735 9,349

Decrease

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH

REMEDY

THIS remedy has no superior as a

cure for colds, croup and whooping

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN EXPORT PERMIT CASE.

The manager of the Chung Sing

Lung firm was charged this morning

before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with export-

ing old zinc sheets and iron wires in

excess of the quantity indicated in the

permit.

Mr. D. W. Tratman, of the Import and

Export Department, prosecuted, and

Mr. Agassiz defended.

Mr. Tratman said the defendant's

firm took out permits for certain quan-

tities of zinc and wires. It was a rule

of the office for certain things that when

they arrived at the port of destination

the permit would be presented at the

Consulate. The defendant

produced a copy of the certificate

to the office showing the two shipments.

The certificates were brought to witness

by a clerk, and his Worship would see

that they had some alterations. Witness

made enquiries from the Consulate at

Kobe and found that the figures were

in excess of those indicated in the per-

mit. He would not have brought this

case to the Court, had the defendant not

altered the permit with intent to

straighten up things when they were not

straight. Thirty piculs of old zinc

sheets and 150 piculs of iron wires were

the correct figures, but the alteration

showed 37 piculs and 187 piculs.

A clerk in the Import and Export

Office said that on August 16th one of

the defendant's foks brought two

landing certificates, one for zinc sheets

and the other for iron wires. At the

time he found that the items had been

altered without the initial of the

Consul. He pointed out this to the

foks and enquired whether he had done

it. He said he did not know who had

done it. The foks asked him to pass it.

The defendant's firm was one of the

biggest exporters of metals in the

Colony.

Mr. Agassiz asked witness whether

in practically every case it was not a

fact that the weight put in the weight

columns of the certificates would differ

from the weight in the permit?

Witness said it would not always be so.

The present alteration was very clear.

The sub-manager, who took the

permit, said he was assistant manager

in defendant's firm. The firm did not

pay much attention to odd weights.

Mr. Agassiz said the defendants were

charged with exporting without a per-

mit, they were not charged with

exporting more than was indicated in

the permit, and he would ask his

Worship to consider the facts of the case.

He suggested that a reasonable theory

was that Japanese measures could not

be trusted, and he referred to the cotton

reel case.

Mr. Tratman said the defendant's firm

was a large one, and, of course, there

was no object in defrauding.

His Worship discharged defendant.

A TRESPASSER PUNISHED.

A Chinese was sentenced by Mr. E.

D. C. Wolfe to one month's rigorous

imprisonment for being in a house in

Reclamation Street with intent to com-

mit a felony.

FORGING A BANK DRAFT.

A Chinese was charged, on remand,

with forging the signature of one Mr.

Cho Shin, on a bank draft payable at

the Bank of Taiwan.

The story for the prosecution was to

the effect that Mr. Cho Shin lost a

pocket book in Kowloon, containing

\$37 in notes and a bank draft for

\$32. The Bank of Taiwan, at

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AUSTRIAN'S PEACE NOTE.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16. The general tone of the German Press comments on the Austrian Note is one of surprise that such a Note was sent, coupled with scepticism of its efficacy.

The Independent Tages-Lichte-Hauschen regrets that Austria has not learnt wisdom from her former experiences.

The Conservative Tages-Zeitung does not expect anything tangible.

The Liberal Volksrecht-Zeitung says Austria must bear the responsibility of this dangerous separate action.

The Tagblatt expresses the opinion that the Note will stimulate the Allies to further exertions.

The Germania declares that Germany must support Austria. The Note will be welcomed generally by the German people.

FRENCH POLITICAL CIRCLES UNMOVED.

PARIS, Sept. 16. The Austrian peace proposal has not aroused political circles where it is regarded as the consequence of the Allied military successes during the past two months. The opinion is generally expressed that France, Great Britain and America will not refuse the offer but there is some speculation as to whether the Allies will seize the occasion to address the people of Austria-Quadruple-Allies rather than their rulers.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

The Petit Journal says the proposal will not deceive anybody.

The Evénement says it is not clever to have chosen the present time for the proposal when the Central Powers' failure in arms is obvious.

The Petit Journal says the Central Powers' tone was different when they thought Germany was winning in the Spring. Austria is now testing the ground and if the test fails, Germany will discover connection with the proposal.

The Nation says that such an obvious piece of honesty will deceive nobody.

The Journal says: "This offer is an admission of weakness. The only way to convince the German people that Germany is beaten is for the Allies to fix the peace conditions."

The Homme Libre says: "We refuse the offer. Our victorious forces are driving out the invader. We shall not allow them to lay down their arms."

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ENGLISH PRESS REJECT THE NOTE.

INSINCERE AND ABSURD.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The papers with the exception of the Daily News emphatically reject the Austrian Note. They are of the opinion that it is merely a German trick to enable Field-Marshal von Hindenburg to pull his armies together and cause dissensions amongst the Allies.

The Daily Chronicle says: "It is now realised, for the first time in Berlin and Vienna, that the Central Empires cannot possibly win the war. After all they have suffered the effects of the Allied Powers are not going to be bought off with an unreal peace, which will only mean a new war at some moment convenient to the militarists of Central Europe. The two nations of the world are determined to hold together until this sinister menace is finally removed."

The Daily Mail states: "The Austrian invitation is another form of the old German trick. We hear the Kaiser's voice in it, because the military masters under which Germany is bleeding are afraid that if they retire or are forced back in high their power will fall like a house of cards under the blows of the Allies in France. They are becoming nervous."

The Daily Express states: "The Note does not bring a real peace any nearer. They that drew the sword are seeking to save themselves from poisoning by the sword. The Express concludes: 'While Germany offers friendship, her submarines sink another liner, nothing is a long list of murdered civilians.'

The Daily Telegraph states: "Austria has proved that it has learnt nothing and forgotten everything. The Note is absurd and insincere. Matters have vitally changed since Baren von Kuehnen's speech. It is by no means certain nowadays that a decisive victory is impossible."

The Morning Post says: "To pause now would be to throw away the fruits of four years of war, to dismiss for ever all hope of victory and to betray the common cause of civilisation."

The Daily News says: "There can be no question of the Allies compromising in their fundamental principles. On the other hand, there is more than a remote prospect that the discussions that might have Germany abdicate might have a very different result in the case of Turkey, Bulgaria or even Austria."

The Times says: "The Note is a very stale diplomatic trick. Austria and Germany hope for its rejection in order to persuade the disheartened peoples and the armies that a conclusive reason exists for continuing the contest. This move will not deceive the Allied democracies."

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THE BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH SUCCESSFUL IN MINOR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We carried out a successful minor operation, during the night, astride the Ypres-Comines Canal, and advanced our line on a front of over two miles, capturing a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

Battle and patrol encounters occurred in the neighbourhoods of Mesen and Gavrelle.

We established new posts in the vicinity of Sauchy, Cauchy and Oppy.

MAISEMY CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

In a successful minor operation early in the morning, we captured Maisemy, north-west of St. Quentin, and also the trench system south-east and east of this village. We took 100 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing at a number of points on the battle-front south of the Arras-Cambrai road.

BRITISH FOUR MILES FROM ST. QUENTIN.

MAZE OF ENEMY RIFLE PITS.

SERIOUS ENEMY MAN-POWER SHORTAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

During the 24 hours ending at sunset on the 14th we took 200 prisoners from the rear-guard astride the path towards Cambrai. Our guns have taken a heavy toll of troops in the Hindenburg Line.

The ground between Havincourt and Gouzeaucourt is a maze of enemy rifle pits, but the heavy rains have flooded them, and many of their occupants have been forced to leave.

Moreover, which was captured this morning, stands upon a little spur called Mont-de-Torle and straddles the line through Holman Wood. Our advanced posts are now less than four miles from St. Quentin.

Further evidence of the German man-power shortage is accumulating. Men, women and boys, who are regarded for National Service at home are being brought back to the battle fronts to replace troops on the line of communications. Boys of 15 are reported as being assembled in the region of Sedan for auxiliary service.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

STEADY PROGRESS.

GERMAN TROOPS MACHINE-GUNNED AERIALLY.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A French communiqué states:—

Fine weather on the 14th permitted considerable aerial activity. There were very numerous and severe fights in which 14 enemy machines were brought down and seven balloons were set on fire.

Enemy troops were aerially machine-gunned and 64 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy assemblages. Over 23 tons of bombs were dropped at night on the railway stations at Laon, Compiègne, etc.

South-east of the Oise the enemy again counter-attacked violently. Everywhere our positions were maintained.

We captured to-day the plateau east of Vauxaillon.

Further south we advanced beyond the Meuse Jean farm, capturing the east north-east of Celles-sur-Aisne.

Since yesterday morning we have taken over 3,500 prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A wireless German official report states:—

General von Carlwitz's Army was again engaged in a heavy battle between the Aisne and the Aisne.

In the region of Allennes the enemy pressed forward across the heights east of Laifour.

HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED ON GERMANS.

GROUND STREWN WITH CORPSES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters says:—

The fiercest fighting on Sunday was in Tiger Wood, near Vailly, where the French overcame stubborn resistance and advanced their line.

General Mangin captured Hill 154, east of Vauxaillon and Meuse Jean. It dominates the Sisson-Maubenois road for two kilometres at the end of Chemin-des-Dames.

The French occupied Hill 160, dominating Vailly, at the head of the Sauchy and Jony valleys. Judged by the corpses, the enemy losses were exceptionally heavy.

The Germans are still holding the plateau of Jony, but the French overlook the positions.

THE AMERICAN FRONT.

LINES ADVANCED ON THE MOSELLE.

FRUITLESS ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

An American official report states:—

In the St. Mihiel sector there was increased artillery and aviation activity.

An enemy counter-attack at day-break near St. Hildre was easily repulsed and a number of prisoners taken.

On the left bank of the Moselle our lines have been advanced from one to two miles, and now include the towns of Vileys and Morroy.

The normal extension of our lines beyond Juncy resulted in our bringing in 72 additional guns, which were abandoned by the enemy in his hasty retreat. This brings our total guns captured to over 300.

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY NEWS.

SIX GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE AT ST. MIHIEL.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Reuter's Agency learns that the news to-day from the American Front is highly satisfactory. Since yesterday the Americans have advanced two to three miles on the whole front. Thirty-three patrols penetrated a further two miles.

It appears that the Germans are retreating to the line protecting the railways before Metz.

Metz is under long-range gun fire. There were six enemy divisions operating in the St. Mihiel salient of a total strength of 60,000 with a tank strength of 30,000.

The booty includes masses of material, over 100 guns of all calibres, and hundreds of machine-guns and trench-mortars. The bridges recovered in this territory were undamaged.

The British captured Maisemy, north-west of St. Quentin.

The French yesterday took 2,500 prisoners.

The line at noon ran from Morroy, Rembercourt, Haumont, Doncourt, Auttempliers, Abaucourt and thence to the old line. At Metz the guns are in action.

PRESIDENT WILSON CONGRATULATES GENERAL PERSHING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

In calling his congratulations to General Pershing on the St. Mihiel victory, President Wilson says: "The boys have done what we expected of them and have done it in the way we most admire. We are deeply proud of them and their Chief."

ENEMY HUSTLED BY AMERICANS.

A PRECIPITATED RETREAT.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

French correspondents emphasise the cleverness of the Americans in hustling the Germans so that the latter hastily began removing their artillery and leaving their infantry uncovered and subjected to a hail of fire from our advancing batteries.

Despite the elaborate German precautions, the American booty in guns is steadily increasing.

GERMAN EXPLOITER OF CHLORINE GAS MILITARILY CAPTURED BY AMERICANS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters says:—

The Americans have captured in Thiaucourt Professor Otto Schmeisser, the inventor of chlorine gas militarily, and who is reported to have been developing some new atrocity at Rulau.

THE GALWAY CASTLE TORPEDOED.

150 PEOPLE MISSING.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The liner Galway Castle bound for South Africa with 940 passengers aboard, including 300 women and children, and also the South African Cabinet member, The Rt. Hon. Henry Burton (who was saved), was torpedoed at seven o'clock on the morning of Sept. 12.

One hundred and twenty passengers and 34 of the crew are missing.

HEARTRENDING SCENES AT PLYMOUTH.

The scenes at Plymouth, when the Galway Castle survivors arrived, were heart-rending owing to the tragic manner in which death had made big gaps in numbers of families; thus, numbers of children, many almost babies, caused a most pitiful scene, crying in vain for their parents. Other parents were searching in all directions for their missing children.

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES.

The torpedo struck the vessel between the engine room and the stove hold, causing the vessel to buckle in an extraordinary manner. The vessel appeared that it would probably break in two at any moment.

The lurch of water was tremendous, sweeping the second engineer into the tunnel from the engine room where he was drowned. A fireman had a thrilling escape. He fell through the torn side of the ship and reached the surface where he clung to a ladder. One boat during its launching was swamped, another was injured through the falls fouling; a third was swept upon the propeller and a fourth narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The survivors had bad experiences in the open boats and passed many floating bodies. One woman was still clutching a baby in each arm.

SELF-SACRIFICE OF THE CREW.

The Rt. Hon. H. Burton paid a handsome tribute to the efficiency, self-sacrifice and resource of the naval officers and ratings. Some of the blue-jackets jumped into the stormy sea and rescued many.

(Continued on Page 3.)

WIFE'S DISAPPOINTING CHASE.

TRIP OF 30,000 MILES TO SEE HUSBAND TWO DAYS.

After a chase of nearly four years and more than 30,000 miles, Mrs. William Whaling caught up with her army husband and Uncle Sam's army orders here, a few days ago, says an American paper. Four years ago she became Mrs. Whaling, wife of Capt. Whaling, at a Western army post. About two months after the wedding the War Department ordered the husband to the Philippines, and he made arrangements for the bride to follow after the rainy season in the islands. While she was in the middle of the Pacific Uncle Sam got busy and the Captain passed his wife on the ocean. When she reached the Philippines there was no boat back for a month—and her husband was in San Francisco. When she finally reached "Frisco," the army wife ran down the gang-plank into the arms of—disappointment! Uncle Sam had been busy again and her husband was in Alaska.

A telegram of warning to the army wife reached Seattle an hour after her boat had sailed north. Husband and wife passed each other on the ocean again, he on his way to El Paso. She had to wait another month for a boat back, but when she reached Texas she found the Captain was in Mexico.

By this time she grew tired of travel and returned to her home at Kansas City. But her husband telegraphed that he was in San Antonio and there she went. Only to find he was at the National Army Camp at Chillicothe, Ohio. It was no use. When she got there, he was at Camp Mills. This time she beat the army order by two days and then the 48-hour reunion was cut short by more orders.

"I don't know whether I'm still a bride, or a widow," said Mrs. Whaling after her husband had gone. "Being the wife of a regular army officer is about as bad as having a divorce."

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NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Saturday, 21st Sept. at Noon.
"ABAHIA MARU"—Monday, 23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.
BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.
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AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.
FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.
 For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU"—Thursday, 26th Sept. at 8 a.m.
 For TAMBU and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU"—Wednesday, 18th Sept. at Noon.
 FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO
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on or about 20th September.

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 SHANGHAI SUNDAY, Sept. 19, at 4 p.m.
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 TIENTSIN KUCHOW Sept. 23, at 3 p.m.

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FOR STRAITS
 SHANGHAI TAIKANG FRIDAY, Sept. 20, Daylight.
 MANILA DOONGSANG FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 p.m.
 MANILA YUESSANG FRIDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaissang" and "Vittin" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Waverick" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
 Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIKONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.
BOERNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Ocheo.
 Under the Government's Passenger Regulations, all European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
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KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1919.

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P. L. KNIGHT,

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